



FORT DIX, NEW JERSEY
AUGUST 31, 2001

Fort Dix Post Special Edition

SFOR 10

'TEAM OF TEAMS'



On the mission to Bosnia:

"Because of diversity, soldiers have worked miracles and stopped tragedy in a country that knows nothing but tragedy. Our diversity has been a catalyst for their healing."

MG H. Steven Blum
Commanding General,
29th Infantry Division (Light)



Fort Dix brings best in mob skills

COL David Lowry
Commander, Fort Dix

During the deployment of the 29th Infantry Division, the purpose of Fort Dix is to put the best trained, best equipped soldier on the ground in time to meet the Stabilization Force (SFOR) 10 mission in Bosnia.

It's the mission Fort Dix was born to do 84 years ago for the American Expeditionary Force in World War I - and that was just the beginning. Soldiers have mobilized here for battlefields, peacekeeping, and humanitarian missions with increasing frequency. Since 1989, the number of Army deployments grew by more than 300 percent, and our nation's dependency on the Army Reserve and National Guard has increased.

Our primary focus is on the deploying soldiers. However, equally essential to the deployment are hundreds of key installation personnel. The Fort Dix workforce brings years of experience to the process. Fort Dix personnel deployed units to Bosnia on Christmas Eve 1995 and created a safe-haven for Kosovar refugees in less than a week in 1999.

These are the people who gave Fort Dix its reputation for excellence, safety, and true concern for our soldiers and their families. The list of supporting units is awe-inspiring as well -- we rely on the skills, dedication, and fundamental knowledge of the 1079th Garrison Support Unit, the 7238th and 7207th Installation Medical Support Units, the 78th Division (Tng Spt), the New Jersey Army National Guard, the Army Reserve's Eighth Medical Brigade, and many more units

and individuals.

Together with the 29th Division, we are indeed a "Team of Teams."

Mobilization for the 29th Division is picking up pace here on post. But that's just the beginning. In the Spring of 2002, when the 29th Infantry Division returns from Bosnia, they will redeploy through Fort Dix. Soon after that, soldiers from the 28th Infantry Division, Pennsylvania ARNG will deploy (Fall 2002) and redeploy (Spring 2003) here, too. With each unit that travels through Fort Dix, we polish our skills for the next group of soldiers - and our reputation as one of the Army's top Power Projection Platforms.

I am proud of every soldier and every civilian who is part of this mission, and I wish you all a successful rotation and safe return.



U.S. Army Photo

COL David Lowry

Teamwork deploys 29th ID to Bosnia

Carolee Nisbet
Editor

With August temperatures hovering at 100 degrees, soldiers poured into Fort Dix on their way to one of the Army's hottest missions -- keeping the peace in Bosnia.

All part of Sustainment Force 10, the 1500 soldiers bring skills ranging from finance to aviation to the deployment of the 29th Infantry Division (Light). The division will serve as Task Force Eagle Headquarters from October through April 2002.

"This is nothing new for us," said COL David Lowry, installation commander. "Fort Dix was born to train and mobilize, and we've met the mission for more than 80 years. We provide the training space, the processing and logistical expertise to spin these units out to their missions and

reel them back in when their tour is over."

The National Guard division, commanded by MG H. Steven Blum, is headquartered at Fort Belvoir, Va. By design, its unit lines cross state boundaries; by plan for this mission, they cross more. The 63 units are from 11 states and a half-dozen Regional Support Commands and represent a mix of National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve. Combined, the mobilization is the largest reserve component call-up since Desert Storm.

As with all mobilizations at Fort Dix, Forces Command and First Army provide oversight.

The 78th Division, 1079th and 1215th Garrison Support Units, a variety of medical and dental personnel under the coordination of Keller Army Hospital and the New Jersey National Guard all have key roles in the mission, covering everything from pre-mobilization training and Port

Support Activities to augmenting the Post Chapel.

The installation mobilized the first reserve component soldiers into Bosnia, deploying them on Christmas eve 1995.

Major deployments to Bosnia through Fort Dix stopped in 1997, though units and equipment have continued to trickle through on their way east.

Fort Dix remained involved in the nation's assistance plan for the Balkans, however, when the post was selected to house Kosovar refugees during the spring and summer of 1999. While some of the players for Provide Refuge were the same, the refugee mission drew together a different team, one of civilian agencies and joint services that worked together under the control of the State Department.

While mobilization of the 29th Division again picks up the pace of deployment to Bosnia, it's just the begin-

ning of this round of activity. The 28th Division, composed primarily of the Pennsylvania National Guard, will follow the 29th into Bosnia, and the 42nd Division is tentatively booked within the next few rotations.

The 29th Infantry Division will take over the mission from the 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.

The units are all part of the Army's plan to team active and reserve component units in the rotations.

Since 1989, the number of Army deployments has grown by more than 300 percent, yet the Army's active and reserve components have dwindled by more than 40 percent.

Soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines are now stationed in 140 countries on every continent, and the number of missions has expanded again with U.S. forces joining the NATO team in Macedonia.



U.S. Army Photo

MG H. Steven Blum

Division fields power of diversity

MG H. Steven Blum
Commander, 29th ID (Light)

I am pleased to finally welcome all SFOR-10 soldiers to Fort Dix, New Jersey, the mobilization station for most of us who are participating in this historic mission to Bosnia.

Here at Fort Dix, we will complete the final leg in a journey that began in October 1999, when the Army announced that the 29th Infantry Division (Light) would command the SFOR-10 rotation and contribute several units to its force structure.

It's been a long and sometimes stressful journey to get to this point, but if I am sure of anything, it's that we have assembled a team that will successfully accomplish an exhilarating mission and have fun doing it.

Ours is a team of teams, with units from all three components of the Army and soldiers coming from every corner of the

country. Our greatest strength as a task force without question comes from our diversity.

In Bosnia, we are going to a country where some individuals and ethnic groups choose to emphasize the relatively few differences that they have with others rather than the many things that they have in common.

Like the citizens of Bosnia we as a group have differences. Some of us are active duty soldiers, while others come from the National Guard and Army Reserve. We have "Yankees" from New England, "Rebels" from Mississippi and troops of every race and socioeconomic group imaginable.

We are diverse group, but together as American soldiers, we are one. We can lead the people of Bosnia by example. They will see our diversity and pick-up on our differences.

They also will see a seamless team, with one mission, trained to one standard and

working together to make the Balkans a more stable place. Seeing that will make an enduring impression on Bosnia's national psyche.

I would like to thank the people of Fort Dix for their support and hospitality in assisting our mobilization. They are part of our team and without their assistance our mission will fail before it began.

I also want to thank the soldiers and leaders of the 78th Division (Training), who have greatly contributed to our preparation for this endeavor. As you encounter the people of Fort Dix in the next few weeks be sure to thank them for their help and for a job well done.

Remember, over these next few weeks that attitude is everything. Think and be positive. What we do over these next few weeks will set the tone for the six months that follows. We must ensure that every soldier and every unit gets off on the right foot. Finally, take care of yourselves and each other.

78th, 29th Divisions joint training history stretches back to WW I

MAJ Daniel E. Bohr
1215th GSU PAO

Soldiers of the 78th Division and the 29th Division are continuing a relationship that dates back to the 'war to end all wars.'

Only this time, the 78th Division and the 29th Division have married up in the preparation phase of deploying the 'Blue and the Gray' organization for peacekeeping duties to the Balkans.

An integral part of the 78th Division at Fort Dix is the Mobilization Assistance Team (MAT) and unit assisters from the division that serve as the hub of the wheel for training.

"We strictly handle training, training management and training validation before units deploy," LTC Anthony Formica, assistant chief of MAT Dix, said.

In short, when soldiers of an Army Reserve or National Guard unit are notified that are being mobilized, a 78th Division soldier known as a unit assister is assigned to the unit and oversight is provided by the MAT team to ensure all mandatory training is accomplished right down to the individual soldier of the deploying unit.

And if the 78th Division doesn't have the assets to validate a unit's training, they can just reach out and grab an assister from another division at a moments notice. An average of 31 soldiers serving as MAT Dix and unit assisters can be found on post any given time during the training portion of mobilization.

"Overall, our job is to make sure a soldier is prepared to face whatever he or she is going to face when they arrive in the theater of operations. We do not compromise anywhere when it comes to training," Formica added.

Formica explained that the key to success for a unit deploying is to try to complete as many mobilization tasks as possible at home station. This will result in fewer war stoppers at the mobilization station. For example, he explained, common task training and testing at home station.

The MAT is integrated into the Fort Dix Mobilization mission and all the organizations on Fort Dix such as the Force Projection Directorate, the Directorate of Logistics, and respective divisions to name a few.

"It's a lot of hard work and a lot of hours," according to SFC Clark Moore, a 78th Training Division MAT Unit Assister. "Unit Assisters begin assisting a mobilizing unit at the time the advance party arrives at Fort Dix until they deploy," Clark said. Each mobilizing unit is assigned one officer and one NCO from the MAT.

The 78th Division and 29th Division have a long history with Fort Dix dating back to the post's beginning and World War I when soldiers first became a fighting team. For the 78th Division and the 29th Division, both organizations played a major role in World War I as part of the Meuse-Argonne offensive. At the end of the war that would end all wars, the 29th Division demobilized at Camp Dix in 1919.

Camp Dix during the 1930s was home for summer training of the 78th Division and the commander served as the installation commander and ran the Civilian and Military Training Camp (CTMC).



Camp Dix during its 1917 beginnings as a power projection platform.

The two divisions joined together again in World War II. For the 29th, it began at Normandy, and the 78th Division also gained notoriety as it worked its way through Germany.

According to at least one veteran report, if residents of the Northeast and Mid Atlantic states who turned soldiers were first ordered to the 78th Division and the organization was filled, they soon found themselves in the 29th. The 29th Division did deploy for the European Theater, at Camp Kilmer, N.J., a home for the 78th Division, for World War II.

New Jersey Guard provides 'good-to-go' support for Bosnia-bound units

2LT Barbara Alling
444th MPAD/NJARNG

Nearly 40 New Jersey Army National Guardsmen volunteered for additional duty, supplementing the Fort Dix effort to muster those units called up for active duty to Bosnia.

National Guard soldiers from across the Garden State have been assisting in the mobilization of Stabilization Force 10 (SFOR 10) to Bosnia. The 29th Infantry Division of Virginia and numerous supporting units requested specific training to be ready for deployment. Primarily concerned with weapons qualification, the NJNG has also helped in common tasks training and Lanes training.

ISG Joseph Tatem of Company D of the 2/113th Infantry in Jersey City has been working with the units for a month. Running these ranges to ensure qualification in any weapons they may be required to use in Bosnia can be a long process. The SFOR 10 units must qualify during the day, night and also while wearing their gas masks. Tatem also must coordinate with range control and provide food, water and medical assistance for the troops, as needed.

Serving as the liaison for the New Jersey Army National Guard to the Fort Dix Emergency Operations Center, SGM John McClure must continuously observe and provide feedback. McClure explained, "We are setting up the range to allow the units to just show up and be ready to go." He stressed this is the first time the National Guard is completely replacing active components in this peace-keeping mission. Therefore, he understands the New Jersey Guard's support in getting these units ready is invaluable. McClure summarized their role: "The idea is to have deploying units roll in and roll out without any need for them to support the effort." The assistance on the ranges varies from preparing the ammunition, rodding the weapons on and off range, to providing instruction on safety and firing the weapons.

SFC Bart Feeney came from his 3/112th Field Artillery unit in Morristown to run ammunition detail and anything else the mission requires. Retired from his civilian job, he plans to offer his services for a full 6 weeks. Although he has spent most of his time working the ranges, Feeney also role-played a maintenance man during the Lanes training, where the deploying soldiers must learn how to deal with any civilians they may encounter.

Also getting into the act, SPC Daniel Divirgilius, of the 3/112th Field Artillery in Toms River, posed as a hunter in the woods. According to Divirgilius, "They may come across road blocks, weapons storage sites, and different checkpoints." Lending a helping hand for six weeks, he hopes the assistance they provide will give the deploying troops a good idea of what to expect. As more and more units start turning to Fort Dix for assistance in preparing to deploy, it is safe to say the New Jersey Guard will have an important role to play in future mobilizations.



ON RANGE -- New Jersey Army National Guard SPC Mark Leonard, of the 253 Transportation Company, Cape May, works with the 29th ID Headquarters soldier CWO 2 Valentine Grant who is deploying for SFOR10.

SPC Hector Herrera



BOSNIA: THE ROAD BEGINS AT FORT DIX



1995

- **November**
Fort Dix picked as mobilization center for IFOR to Bosnia.
- **December**
Dayton Peace Accord signed, ending four years of war in the region.
- **December**
Task Force Eagle formed.
- **December 24**
First Army National Guard and Army Reserve soldiers at Dix deploy to Bosnia for Operation Joint Endeavor.
- **December 31**
1st Armored Division crosses Sava River to enforce fragile peace process.

1996

- **October**
Fort Dix redeploy initial units and begins processing soldiers for second rotation.
- **November**
1st AD transfers command and control of Task Force Eagle to 1st Infantry Division.
- **December**
Violence in the Bosnian villages of Celicand and Gajevi quashed by division soldiers.
- **December**
Implementation Force (IFOR) ends. Operation Joint Endeavor evolves to Operation Joint Guard.



1997

- **October**
Fort Dix demobs soldiers and ends initial SFOR rotation mission.
- **October**
1st ID transfers authority to the returning 1st AD.
- **October**
Soldiers continue implementation of the Dayton Peace Accord in the Multination Division-North sector of Bosnia-Herzegovina by providing a safe environment for residents.
- **December 17**
First train runs the "Friendship Line" rail link from Sarajevo to Mannheim, Germany.

1998

- **June 20**
1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas, assumes control of 1st AD mission in Bosnia.
- **February**
Troops of A Company, 2nd Bn, 5th Cav finds a large illegal weapons cache. Subsequent investigations revealed a Bosnian Serb Army was directly involved in supporting this illegal act.
- **October**
444th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment, NJARNG, headquartered at Fort Dix, selected for next deployment rotation.



1999

- **March 24**
Operation Allied Force begins over Kosovo.
- **April**
Fort Dix provides a safe haven for about 4,000 Kosovar refugees. Mission ends in July.
- **July**
Fort Dix installation workers prepare movement of equipment for 10th Mountain Division, of Fort Drum, N.Y., to port in preparation for Bosnia rotation.
- **August 4**
10th Mountain Division assumes peacekeeping responsibilities in Bosnia.

2000

- **March 7**
49th AD takes MND-North mission.
- **April**
Fort Dix works redeployment support for the 10th Mountain Division.
- **June**
Post validates Power Projection Platform role during Call Forward.
- **July**
Post nabs 29th Division SFOR10 mobilization mission for SFOR10.
- **October**
3rd ID-Fort Stewart, Gatakes control of Multinational Division-North at a Transfer of Authority ceremony.



2001

- **February**
Select 29th Division units begin training at Fort Dix for deployment to Bosnia-Herzegovina with support from 78th Division Elements.
- **June**
18th Airborne Corps stages 21-day mission rehearsal exercise in Fort Polk, La.
- **August**
Soldiers of the new Task Force Eagle begin rolling into post. Nearly 1,500 soldiers and equipment set to deploy.
- **October**
SFOR10 tour begins in Bosnia.

WWI: Doughboys carried basics onto field of battle

Since the first soldiers took up arms, there has always been a piece of equipment to carry into battle or to camp. At Camp Dix in 1917, the idea of equipping the modern force for the trenches was at the forefront of planning by military leaders. Equipment was hefty then, and traveling to Bosnia for peace-keeping operations today is little different, with soldiers packing ruck sacks and two duffelbags before coming to Fort Dix and getting the high technology goods needed to sustain a six-month mobilization. While it is certain weight can be determined for what was issued in World War I and today, the total weight differs since soldiers travel with hidden good luck charms and special items for living more comfortably, whether in the trenches or in Bosnia.

World War I

The greater part of the following list was provided every soldier prior to embarkation for World War I. Naturally, the equipment varied with the character of the regiment. Items marked (MC) were issued to men of the Medical Corps only.

In the picture, right, is the soldier's assortment, except what he had on. For instance, the usual service hat is not shown because he was wearing it.

Bag, barrack, 1
Bed sack, 2
Belt waist, 1
Blanket, olive drab, 3
Breeches, woolen, 2
Brush, shaving (1217 A.R.), 1
Brush, clothes
(1 for very 8 men; 1217 A.R.), 1
Cap, winter, 1
Chevrons and other sleeve insignia as prescribed Special regulations No.41 and 42
Coat, service, 1
Comb (1217 A.R.), 1
Cord, hat, 1
Drawers, pair, woolen or summer (a), 3
Gloves, woolen (a), 1
Hairbrush(1217 A.R.), 1
Hat, denim, 1
Hat, service, with tying cord, 1
Jumper, denim, 1
Laces, leggin, extra pair, 2
Laces, shoe, extra pair, 2
Leggings, canvass, foot, pair (for dismounted men only), 2
Leggings, canvas, mounted, pair(for mounted men only), 2
Mirror, small, steel(1217A.R.), 1
Mitten, leather, unlined,1
Ornaments, collar,1
Ornaments, bronze letter "U.S.", 1
Overcoat, 1
Pins, tent shelter, 5
Pole, tent shelter, 1
Razor (1217 A.R.), 1
Shirts, flannel, olive drab, 2
Shoes, field, pair, 2
Slicker, 1
Stockings, woolen, light or heavy, pair (a), 5
Tags, identification, 2
Tape, yard for tags, 1
Tent, shelter, half,1
Toothbrush(1217 A.R.), 1
Towels 91217 A.R.), 2
Trousers, denim, (c), 1
Undershirts, woolen summer (a), 3
Bacon Can, 1
Bayonet or bolo or hand knife(as required), 1
Canteen, 1
Canteen over, 1
Cartridge, pistol, 21
Cartridges, rifle, 120
Condiment Can, 1
Cup, canteen, 1
Fork, 1
Gas Mask,1
Haversack or ration rag, 1
Helmet, trench, steel, 1
Knife, 1
Meat Can, 1
Oiler Case, complete or spare part container (as required), 1
Pack carrier, 1
Packet, first aid (MC), 1
Packet, foot powder (1 for each 8 dismounted men), 1
Pouch, first aid packet, 1
Pouch, foot powder packet (1 for each 8 dismounted men), 1
Spoon, 1



TECHNOLOGY YOU CAN WEAR -- World War I doughboys had some heavy goods to pack to go overseas as pictured in the bottom left photo from the *Camp Dix Times*, published in April 1918. Materials and technology evolved for SFOR/0 deployments with Goretex coats and a modular sleeping system that adds to the evolution of equipping the troops.

Same basics, more tech fill modern duffle bags

M-40 protective mask, 1
Duffel bag or kit bag 2 (1 issued at Dix)
Frame, field pack, 1
Field pack, nylon
First aid dressing, 1
Ammo pouch, 2
Barracks bag, 1
Waterproof bag, 2
Intrenching tool, 1
Intrenching tool carrier, 1
Shelter-half, 1
Kevlar helmet, 1
Cover, helmet camouflage, 1
Parka, extreme cold weather, (GORETEX) camo, 1
Trousers, extreme cold camo (GORETEX) camo, 1
Parka, wet weather, 1
Trousers, wet weather, 1
Suspenders, individual equipment, 1
Modular Sleeping System, 1
Body armor, frag, protective vest, 1
Boots, intermediate cold/wet, 2 pair
Shirt, cold weather, poly knit, 3 each
Vest, Load Bearing, 1
Hood, Balaclava, 1
Gaiter, Neck 1
Undershirt, cold weather, 3 each
Drawers, extreme cold weather, 3 each
Canteen, plastic, 2
Cover, water canteen, 2

Cup, water canteen, 2
Gloves, shell, cold weather, 1 pair
Glove inserts, cold weather, 2 pair
Belt, individual, equipment, 1
Self Inflatable, pad mattress, 1
Chemical suit, 1
Chemical Boots, 1
Chemical Gloves, 1
Decon Kit, M291
Decond Kit, M295
Cover, Helmet Chemical Protective
Hood, Chemical Protective
Filter, Canister C2A1
Paper, Chemical Agent Detect M8,
Dog Tags, 2

Extras

In addition to the items shown above, soldiers carry the following:

- Personal hygiene items are the responsibility of the soldiers.
- Reflect belt for PT uniform
- Flashlight
- Watch
- Pad, paper, pen, envelopes
- Not included in this list is the fact soldiers will be carrying a minimum of five BDU uniforms and two caps.
- Also not included in this list is unit mission specific equipment.



Bosnia today: Turmoil, struggling democracy



Military Police from 1st Battalion Airborne Brigade, 76th Airborne Division and B Troop, 3rd Squadron, 4th Cavalry Regiment, 2nd Brigade, 1st Armored Division pass by locals in a horse drawn cart while on a joint patrol around the Serbian town of Zvornik on the afternoon of Feb. 29, 1996, in support of Operation Joint Endeavor. Photo by SPC Glenn W Suggs, 55th Signal Company (Combat Camera) Fort Meade, Md.

10th Century: The State of Bosnia first appeared in the 10th Century. At that time Bosnia extended from the Drina river to the Adriatic sea. The socio-legal position of Bosnia in the Medieval period was challenged by Byzantium, Hungary and the neighboring states of Croatia and Serbia, which tried to take Bosnian territory to expand Catholicism and Christian Orthodoxy.

12th Century: During the 12th Century, the Bosnian State was established on the parliamentary principle, with specific religious and political relations. With the crowning of King Tvrtko I (in 1377), Bosnia became a kingdom.

The times of the Ottomans: During the occupation of the Balkan countries by the Ottoman Empire, Bosnia came under Turkish rule in 1463 when Sultan Mehmed Conqueror captured the Castle of Babovac and ended the Kotromanjić Dynasty. The Ottoman Empire brought numerous changes to the Bosnian society. A large part of the Slavic population converted to the Islam religion, and became known as Bosniaks. New towns of the Islamic-Oriental type were developed, and the economy was changed by the introduction of an estate-landowner system.

The times of Austria-Hungary:

After the Christian Rebellion (1875-78) in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the great Eastern Crisis began which resulted in the Berlin Congress (1878) giving a mandate to Austria-Hungary to occupy Bosnia. After great resistance, mostly by the Bosniaks, the Austro-Hungarian Empire established its authority in Bosnia, leaving the country as "Corpus Separatum" within its historical borders.

Thus, Bosnia entered the group of

countries known as European countries. After this annexation (1908), Bosnia established its Parliament in 1910 to include representation of all its nations. During the years of the Austro-Hungarian power, Bosnia and Herzegovina had important changes in both the economic and cultural sense. At the end of the First World War, Bosnia and Herzegovina was separated from the Hapsburg Empire by its National Council, and, together with Croatia and Slovenia, created the State of the Slovenians, Croats and Serbs, which was united with Serbia into the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians by the Geneva Treaty.

WWII and after

During the Second World War (1941-1945), Bosnia and Herzegovina supported the antifascist fight. In 1946, within the Yugoslav State, Bosnia-Herzegovina got its constitution and the status of a Republic.

In the process of the disintegration of Yugoslavia, after the multi-parties elections in 1990, and after the citizens' Referendum (conducted February 28 to March 1, 1992), Bosnia-Herzegovina determined to be an independent and sovereign country within its historical borders. By Resolution Number 755 of the United Nations Security Council, on May 20, 1992, Bosnia - Herzegovina was internationally recognized as an independent country.

War Continues: But peace was far removed from this newly formed union. On April 5, 1992, Milosevic sent the Yugoslav National Army along with Serb nationalist forces across the Drina River into eastern Bosnia where hundreds of thousands are killed or wounded. As Serbian "ethnic cleansing" continued by

Serbian rebels, Croat nationalists began their own "ethnic cleansing" campaign of Bosnian Muslims in an effort to carve an all-Croat homeland out of Herzegovina. In response, NATO began air patrols to enforce U.N. bans on flights and to support the 14,000 peacekeeper U.N. Protection Force.

The Beginning of Peace: In March 1993 the U.S. arranged an end to the war between Muslim and Croat forces, although Serb forces continued to fight. Following a Serb attack against Gorazde, NATO launches its first of many air strikes against Serbian rebels. At the same time, a U.S. delegation mediated peace talks between Serb and Bosnian forces, and a truce was signed Jan. 1, 1995. War continued during the spring of 1995 when the Croat army attempted to retake territory held by Serbs since the beginning of the conflict. After 7 months of sporadic fighting, peace talks began in November between leaders from each ethnic group at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. On December 14, 1995, the Dayton Peace Accord was signed in Paris by presidents Franjo Tudman (Croatia), Aliji Izetbegovic (Bosnia), and Slobodon Milosevic (Serbia).

The Dayton Agreement divides Bosnia and Herzegovina roughly equally between the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Serb Republika Srpska.

In 1995-96, a NATO-led international peacekeeping force (IFOR) of 60,000 troops served in Bosnia to implement and monitor the military aspects of the agreement. IFOR was succeeded by a smaller, NATO-led Stabilization Force (SFOR) whose mission is to deter renewed hostilities. SFOR remains in place, with troop levels being reduced for each military rotation.

--Task Force Eagle

Location

Southeastern Europe, bordering the Adriatic Sea and Croatia

Area:

Area is slightly smaller than West Virginia

Land boundaries:

Total: 1,459 km

Border countries: Croatia 932 km, Serbia and Montenegro 527 km (312 km with Serbia, 215 km with Montenegro)

Climate:

Hot summers and cold winters; areas of high elevation have short, cool summers and long, severe winters; mild, rainy winters along coast.

Natural resources:

coal, iron, bauxite, manganese, forests, copper, chromium, lead, zinc, hydropower

Geography:

Within Bosnia and Herzegovina's

recognized borders, the country is divided into a joint Bosniak/Croat Federation (about 51% of the territory) and the Bosnian Serb-led Republika Srpska [RS] (about 49% of the territory); the region called Herzegovina is contiguous to Croatia and traditionally has been settled by an ethnic Croat majority

People

Population: 3,835,777

Note: All data dealing with population are subject to considerable error because of the dislocations caused by military action and ethnic cleansing

Ethnic groups:

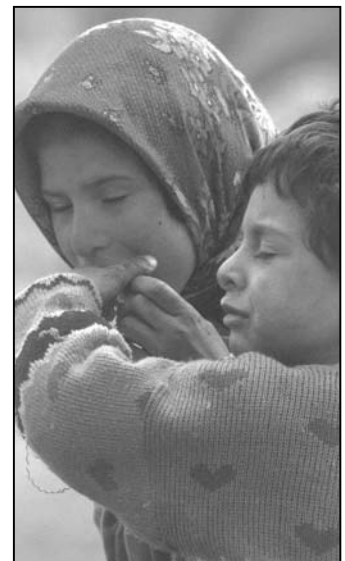
Serb 31%
Bosniak 44%
Croat 17%
Yugoslav 5.5%
other 2.5% (1991)

Note: Bosniak has replaced muslim as an ethnic term in part to avoid confusion with the religious term Muslim - an adherent of Islam.

Religions:

Muslim 40%
Orthodox 31%
Roman Catholic 15%
Protestant 4%
Other 10%

(Information condensed from the CIA World Fact Book)



Two children of Ilizda, Bosnia share scraps of food handed out for humanitarian relief during Operation Joint Endeavor in March 1996. Photo by SPC Jerry Leque 55th Signal Company (Combat Camera) Fort Meade, Md.



SGT Christine Johnson
766th Quartermaster Co.
Fort Tilden, N.Y.

"The work here has been very good. At CIF (Central Issue Facility) I get a chance to talk more with soldiers as they pass through line and see what they expect from deployment. Most have no idea what it's going to be like over there."



SGT Christopher Shary, B Co., 102nd Infantry

"I volunteered because I have a lot of good friends in the unit and we can do some good stuff. I've been to Europe, before. I believe strongly in what we're doing over there, we're giving them a helping hand. That's what we're there for!"



SPC Adam Peterson
143rd Field Support Bn.
Waterbury, Conn.

"I'm a radio repairman. I believe in what we're doing over there. My family's very proud of me."



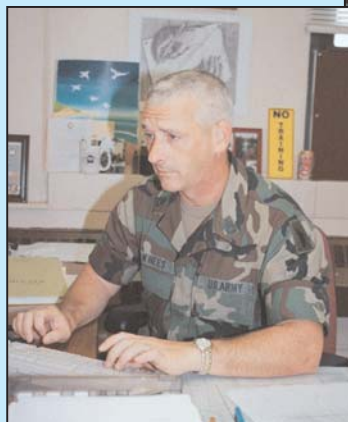
SPC Erick Mendoza
B Co., 102nd Infantry
Manchester, Conn.

"I volunteered because I've never gotten to go on a mission until now. My Master Sergeant told me he never went anywhere in 30 years, and I don't want to be like that. I'm the first person in my family who is in the military and I'm the first to get a chance to go to Europe. We're there (in Bosnia) for a purpose, too."

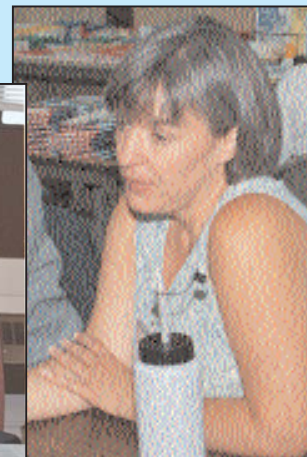


1LT Lynda Hedenberg
HSC, 143d Field
Support Bn.
Waterbury, Conn.

"I'm very excited for the training opportunities. We supply infantry with fuel and ammo support. I think we've had outstanding preparation and can't wait to see how it goes."



SFC James Van Hees
Operations NCO, 1079th GSU
"It's been very tough trying to get enough people to cover (staff) the mobilization. The 1079th needed to tap other units as well, including the 1215th GSU out of Willow Grove (Pa.), the 2174th GSU from Fort Eustis, Va., and the 817th Replacement Bn. from Chester ... We must have typed 1,000 sets of orders... (Staff Operations and Training NCO) Barbara Wilson typed many of them."



Denise Horton
Alcohol/Drug Coordinator

"I've been at the SRP site for about a week. I've enjoyed it. I've tried to make sure that family members are taken care of ahead of time -- people sometimes don't remember to take care of their elderly parents. It's exciting to see the soldiers deploy to do what they've trained to do. I like the idea that they are doing something to take care of our country."

Photos by
Steve Snyder
Fort Dix Public Affairs Office